

higher income, and greater tax revenues. Entertainment's significant financial impact can be attributed to the rising television and commercial production within the state. Recent studies confirm that payrolls and payments for goods and services within the entertainment industry currently contribute over \$27 billion to California's economy. The Emmy Awards confer annual awards of merit to creative arts people in the television industry, as incentive to continue supporting the economic growth in California.

Now celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, the Emmy Awards was not always so celebrated and grand. The first awards banquet in 1949 was held at the old Hollywood Athletic Club, with tickets costing a mere five dollars. With few stars in attendance, the program was not even televised nationally. The ceremony was broadcast on local station KTSL beginning at 9:30 p.m. Despite the American public's unfamiliarity with the obscure, new medium, Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Brown declared the day of the first telecast TV Day on January 25, 1949.

Sponsor of the annual awards program, the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences has a long and venerated history. Since its early days, membership to the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences has flourished to more than 9,000, making it the single largest television professional association in the world. The Academy not only presents the Emmy Awards, but also hosts a program for college educators and has underwritten the Archive of American Television in an effort to preserve television's rich and detailed past.

As the Emmy's golden anniversary approaches, let us pay tribute to the award show's support of the entertainment industry and recognition of quality television programming. With 50 years of telecasts to its credit, the Emmy's have become a genuine part of American history. ●

TRIBUTE TO ZACHARY FISHER, THE 1998 PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM RECIPIENT

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Zachary Fisher, who on Monday, September 14, 1998 will be presented the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bill Clinton at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City.

The medal, which is the highest honor given to civilians by the President, is awarded annually to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the security or national interest of the United States or to world peace, or those who have made a significant public or private accomplishment.

Zach and his wife, Elizabeth, have always felt strongly about the young men and women who serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. During WW II Elizabeth served in the USO, entertaining thou-

sands of troops while they were away from home. Zach, unable to serve because of a leg injury sustained in a construction accident, assisted the U.S. Coast Guard in the construction of coastal defenses.

Although still active in his family's construction company, Fisher Brothers, he has devoted his time and energy to his country and bettering the lives of Americans. In 1978 he founded the Intrepid Museum Foundation, in an effort to save the historic and battle-scarred aircraft carrier *Intrepid* from scrapping. Through his efforts the vessel became the foundation of the Intrepid Sea Air Space Museum, which opened in New York City in 1982.

Through the Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher Armed Services Foundation, Zach has pledged to do all he can in support of our nation's military and their families, and to offer new opportunities to our children, such as through the educational programs at Intrepid, and as part of the Fisher House Program, to build homes for families of hospitalized military personnel.

His newest effort is the Fisher Center for Alzheimer's Research Foundation, founded in 1995 to fund research in, and work towards a cure for Alzheimer's disease. In partnership with David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of The Rockefeller University in New York, a new research center has been founded to help develop a cure for this debilitating disease.

Zach is also involved in many other charitable causes, including the Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation, the Coast Guard Foundation, the Navy League, the Jewish Institute of National Security Affairs, the George C. Marshall Foundation, the Margaret Thatcher Foundation, the Reagan Presidential Library, the United Jewish Appeal, and many other organizations.

In addition to this year's Presidential Citizens' Medal, Zach has received the 1995 Presidential Citizens Medal, presented by President Clinton, and the Volunteer Action Award, presented by President Ronald Reagan.

Zachary Fisher truly exemplifies what it means to be a patriotic American, and continues to strengthen our Nation and improve the lives of many Americans. Mr. President, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing and honoring Zachary Fisher on many years of worth-while work and achievements which have culminated with the honor of receiving the 1998 Presidential Medal of Freedom. Zach Fisher is truly a remarkable man and a first-rate American deserving of such an honor. ●

FARM CRISIS PACKAGE

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I wonder if the majority leader will entertain an inquiry.

At the conclusion of Senator BYRD's presentation, it is my intention to speak for a few moments on the agriculture crisis, and I would just like to

inquire of the majority leader, who I know was supportive in July as we moved a \$500 million indemnity piece out of the Senate dealing with the farm crisis, I would like to ask the majority leader if he has some interest and some intention of allowing us to work on a farm crisis package during the month of September.

The reason I ask the question, I know that the Senator from Mississippi, the majority leader, is trying to fit a lot of things into a very short window here, but I think he knows that Members on this side and the other side coming from farm country are having to deal with an enormously difficult farm crisis. We hope very much that that will become part of the agenda in the month of September. I would just inquire of the Senator as to his intentions.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I will respond to the Senator that I am aware of the difficulties in the farm community in a number of States because of weather problems but also because of a number of problems involving falling prices and trade problems. It would be my intent that we act in that area before we go out at the end of this session.

I think it is important that we start on it quickly, in a bipartisan way. I am going to be working on that early next week.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, that is welcome news. I appreciate the cooperation of the majority leader. We obviously are facing collapsed farm prices and as tough a time in farm country as we have ever seen. I appreciate the response of the leader.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM VOLUNTEER AND PARTNER- SHIP ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1998

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 504, H.R. 1856.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1856) to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a volunteer pilot project at one national wildlife refuge in each United States Fish and Wildlife Service region, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Wildlife Refuge System Volunteer and Partnership Enhancement Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the National Wildlife Refuge System (referred to in this Act as the "System"), consisting of more than 500 refuges and 93,000,000 acres, plays an integral role in the protection of the natural resources of the United States;

(2) the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-57; 111 Stat. 1252) significantly improved the law governing the System, although the financial resources for implementing this law and managing the System remain limited;

(3) by encouraging volunteer programs and donations, and facilitating non-Federal partnerships with refuges, Federal funding for the refuges can be supplemented and the System can fully benefit from the amendments made by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997; and

(4) by encouraging refuge educational programs, public awareness of the resources of the System and public participation in the conservation of those resources can be promoted.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to encourage the use of volunteers to assist the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in the management of refuges within the System;

(2) to facilitate partnerships between the System and non-Federal entities to promote public awareness of the resources of the System and public participation in the conservation of those resources; and

(3) to encourage donations and other contributions by persons and organizations to the System.

SEC. 3. GIFTS TO PARTICULAR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES.

Section 7(b)(2) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742f(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(2) Any” and inserting the following:

“(2) USE OF GIFTS, DEVISES, AND BEQUESTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) GIFTS, DEVISES, AND BEQUESTS TO PARTICULAR REFUGES.—

“(i) DISBURSAL.—Any gift, devise, or bequest made for the benefit of a particular national wildlife refuge or complex of geographically related refuges shall be disbursed only for the benefit of that refuge or complex of refuges and without further appropriations.

“(ii) MATCHING.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.) and other applicable law, the Secretary may provide funds to match gifts, devises, and bequests made for the benefit of a particular national wildlife refuge or complex of geographically related refuges. With respect to each gift, devise, or bequest, the amount of Federal funds may not exceed the amount (or, in the case of property or in-kind services, the fair market value) of the gift, devise, or bequest.”.

SEC. 4. VOLUNTEER ENHANCEMENT.

(a) PILOT PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of the Interior shall carry out a pilot project at 2 or more national wildlife refuges or complex of geographically related refuges in each United States Fish and Wildlife Service region, but not more than 20 pilot projects nationwide.

(2) VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR.—Each pilot project shall provide for the employment of a full-time volunteer coordinator for the refuge or complex of geographically related refuges. The volunteer coordinator shall be responsible for recruiting, training and supervising volunteers. The volunteer coordinator may be responsible for assisting partner organizations in developing projects and programs under cooperative agreements under section 7(d) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (as added by section 5) and coordinating volunteer activities with partner organizations to carry out the projects and programs.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit a report to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public

Works of the Senate evaluating and making recommendations regarding the pilot projects.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2002.

(b) AWARDS AND RECOGNITION FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Section 7(c)(2) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742f(c)(2)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “awards (including nominal cash awards) and recognition,” after “lodging,”; and

(2) by inserting “without regard to their places of residence” after “volunteers”.

(c) SENIOR VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Section 7(c) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742f(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (6) and inserting the following:

“(6) SENIOR VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The Secretary of the Interior may establish a Senior Volunteer Corps, consisting of volunteers over the age of 50. To assist in the recruitment and retention of the volunteers, the Secretary may provide for additional incidental expenses to members of the Corps beyond the incidental expenses otherwise provided to volunteers under this subsection. The members of the Corps shall be subject to the other provisions of this subsection.”.

SEC. 5. COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT.

Section 7 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT.—

“(1) DEFINITION OF PARTNER ORGANIZATION.—In this subsection, the term ‘partner organization’ means an organization that—

“(A) draws its membership from private individuals, organizations, corporations, academic institutions, or State or local governments;

“(B) is established to promote the understanding of, education relating to, and the conservation of the fish, wildlife, plants, and cultural and historical resources of a particular refuge or complex of geographically related refuges; and

“(C) is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of that Code.

“(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior may enter into a cooperative agreement (within the meaning of chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code) with any partner organization, academic institution, or State or local government agency to carry out 1 or more projects or programs for a refuge or complex of geographically related refuges in accordance with this subsection.

“(B) PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS.—Subject to the requirements of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.) and other applicable law, and such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the Secretary may approve projects and programs for a refuge or complex of geographically related refuges that—

“(i) promote the stewardship of resources of the refuge through habitat maintenance, restoration, and improvement, biological monitoring, or research;

“(ii) support the operation and maintenance of the refuge through constructing, operating, maintaining, or improving the facilities and services of the refuge;

“(iii) increase awareness and understanding of the refuge and the National Wildlife Refuge System through the development, publication, or distribution of educational materials and products;

“(iv) advance education concerning the purpose of the refuge and the mission of the System through the use of the refuge as an outdoor classroom and development of other educational programs; or

“(v) contribute financial resources to the refuge, under terms that require that the net reve-

nues be used exclusively for the benefit of the refuge, through donation of net revenues from the sale of educational materials and products and through encouragement of gifts, devises, and bequests.

“(C) FEDERAL FUNDING AND OWNERSHIP.—

“(i) MATCHING.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.) and other applicable law, the Secretary may provide funds to match non-Federal funds donated under a cooperative agreement under this paragraph. With respect to each project or program, the amount of funds provided by the Secretary may not exceed the amount of the non-Federal funds donated through the project or program.

“(ii) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—Any Federal funds used to fund a project or program under a cooperative agreement may be used only for expenses directly related to the project or program and may not be used for operation or administration of any non-Federal entity.

“(iii) OWNERSHIP OF FACILITIES.—Any new facility, improvement to an existing facility, or other permanent improvement to a refuge constructed under this subsection shall be the property of the United States Government.

“(D) TREASURY ACCOUNT.—Amounts received by the Secretary of the Interior as a result of projects and programs under subparagraph (B) shall be deposited in a separate account in the Treasury. Amounts in the account that are attributable to activities at a particular refuge or complex of geographically related refuges shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior, without further appropriation, to pay the costs of incidental expenses related to volunteer activities, and to carry out cooperative agreements for the refuge or complex of refuges.”.

SEC. 6. REFUGE EDUCATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT.

Section 7 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742f) (as amended by section 5) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) REFUGE EDUCATION PROGRAM ENHANCEMENT.—

“(1) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop guidance for refuge education programs to further the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System and the purposes of individual refuges through—

“(A) providing outdoor classroom opportunities for students on national wildlife refuges that combine educational curricula with the personal experiences of students relating to fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitat and to the cultural and historical resources of the refuges;

“(B) promoting understanding and conservation of fish, wildlife, and plants and cultural and historical resources of the refuges; and

“(C) improving scientific literacy in conjunction with both formal and nonformal education programs.

“(2) REFUGE PROGRAMS.—Based on the guidance developed under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior may develop or enhance refuge education programs as appropriate, based on the resources of individual refuges and the opportunities available for such programs in State, local, and private schools. In developing and implementing each program, the Secretary should cooperate with State and local education authorities, and may cooperate with partner organizations in accordance with subsection (d).”.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 7 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742f) (as amended by section 6) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior to carry out subsections (b), (c), (d) and (e), \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2004.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3578

(Purpose: To make technical corrections to the bill)

Mr. LOTT. Senator CHAFEE has a technical amendment at the desk. I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], for Mr. CHAFEE, proposes an amendment numbered 3578.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 19, line 3, insert "Community" before "Partnership".

On page 22, line 2, strike "complex" and insert "complexes".

On page 22, line 10, insert a comma after "training".

On page 26, line 2, strike "purpose" and insert "purposes".

On page 29, line 20, strike "(d) and (e)," and insert "(d), and (e)".

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is considering H.R. 1856, a bipartisan bill that has tremendous potential to improve management and operations of the National Wildlife Refuge System by supplementing scarce Federal dollars with outside services and donations by local groups and individuals.

As budgets continue to shrink, the Federal Government must look for alternative sources of funding and assistance. Volunteers have helped the Refuge System since volunteer wardens staffed the very first refuge on Pelican Island, Florida in 1903. Since 1982, when the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) established a formal volunteer program, the program has grown from 4,251 volunteers donating 128,400 hours of time to 28,800 volunteers donating more than 1.5 million hours in 1997. This 1997 figure represents almost 20 percent of all work done by the FWS on the Refuge System, amounting to about \$14 million worth of services, at a support cost of \$780,000.

The five refuges in my own state of Rhode Island, which are managed as a single complex, provide a wonderful illustration of how important these efforts are. With only five full-time employees working among the five Rhode Island refuges, volunteers contributed more than one-third of all work performed on these refuges. At several of our refuges, the typical visitor will interact with only volunteer staff.

The "National Wildlife Refuge System Volunteer and Community Partnership Enhancement Act" lends much needed support to the efforts of the Service to maintain and operate the Refuge System. Specifically, it establishes pilot projects for the Service to hire volunteer coordinators; it also authorizes the creation of a Senior Volunteer Corps, which is expected to be part of the Service's existing volunteer program, and for which the Secretary should explore coordination with Na-

tional Senior Service Corps programs operated by the Corporation for the National Service. In addition to encouraging volunteer efforts within the System, the bill encourages financial contributions, community partnership initiatives, and educational programs to benefit the System.

H.R. 1856 was introduced by Congressman SAXTON on June 10, 1997, and subsequently passed by the House. On June 26, 1998, I introduced a similar bill, S. 2244, within 14 cosponsors. The Committee on Environment and Public Works amended the House-passed bill to conform with S. 2244, and I now ask that the Senate take up H.R. 1856 as amended. I have been pleased to work with Congressman SAXTON on this wonderful initiative, and I urge expeditious approval by both the Senate and House, as well as by the President.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the amendment be agreed to, the committee substitute amendment be agreed to, the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the amendment to the title be agreed to, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 3578) was agreed to.

The substitute amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 1856) was considered read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An Act to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to promote volunteer programs and community partnerships for the benefit of national wildlife refuges, and for other purposes."

FISH AND WILDLIFE REVENUE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1998

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to consideration of Calendar No. 522, S. 2094.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2094) to amend the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to more effectively use the proceeds of sales of certain items.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

S. 2094

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fish and Wildlife Revenue Enhancement Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (referred to in this Act as the "Service")—

(A) is responsible for storage and disposal of items derived from fish, wildlife, and plants, including eagles and eagle parts, and other items that have become the property of the United States through abandonment or forfeiture under applicable laws relating to fish, wildlife, or plants;

(B) distributes many of those items for educational and scientific uses and for religious purposes of Native Americans; and

(C) unless otherwise prohibited by law, may dispose of some of those items by sale, except items derived from endangered or threatened species, marine mammals, and migratory birds;

(2) under law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, the revenue from sale of abandoned items is not available to the Service, although approximately 90 percent of the items in possession of the Service have been abandoned; and

(3) making revenue from the sale of abandoned items available to the Service will enable the Service—

(A) to cover costs incurred in shipping, storing, and disposing of items derived from fish, wildlife, and plants; and

(B) to make more extensive distributions of those items for educational, scientific, and Native American religious purposes.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to make proceeds from sales of abandoned items derived from fish, wildlife, and plants available to the Service and to authorize the use of those proceeds to cover costs incurred in shipping, storing, and disposing of those items.

SEC. 3. USE OF PROCEEDS OF CERTAIN SALES.

Section 3(c) of the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 742l(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking "Notwithstanding" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—[Notwithstanding"] *Subject to paragraph (2), notwithstanding*"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) PROHIBITION ON SALE OF CERTAIN ITEMS.—*In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce may not sell any species of fish, wildlife, or plants, or derivative thereof, for which the sale is prohibited by another Federal law.*"

"[(2)] (3) USE OF REVENUES.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce may each expend any revenues received from the disposal of items under paragraph (1), and all sums referred to in the first sentence of section 11(d) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1540(d)) and the first sentence of section 6(d) of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3375(d))—

"(A) to make payments in accordance with those sections; and

"(B) to pay costs associated with—

"(i) shipping items referred to in paragraph (1) to and from the place of storage, sale, or temporary or final disposal, including temporary or permanent loan;

"(ii) storage of the items, including inventory of, and security for, the items;

"(iii) appraisal of the items;

"(iv) sale or other disposal of the items in accordance with applicable law, including auctioneer commissions and related expenses;

"(v) payment of any valid liens or other encumbrances on the items and payment for other measures required to clear title to the items; and

"(vi) in the case of the Secretary of the Interior only, processing and shipping of eagles and other migratory birds, and parts of migratory birds, for Native American religious purposes."